

shorelines and the economic and biological productivity of the estuarine system.

In ocean erodible AEC's and high hazard flood AEC's, the CRC's guidelines carry out their mission of protecting the line of oceanfront sand dunes by enforcing the oceanfront setback lines, keeping structures behind the crests of frontal and primary dunes, and prohibiting the relocation or removal of these dunes and their vegetation.

The guidelines for these areas include standards for construction to be designed and located to minimize damage due to fluctuations in ground elevation and wave action in a storm that has a one-percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

In the public water supply AEC, the use of underground septic tank and drain field wastewater systems is prohibited within a 500' perimeter of the high water mark of the Fresh Pond. Between 500' and 1,200', septic tank systems are limited to a capacity not greater than the equivalent of a four-bedroom single-family residence and must include a land area of at least 40,000 square feet. In addition, all land clearing, grading, surfacing, and other land disturbing activities within 1,200' of the Fresh Pond AEC must conform with applicable guidelines dealing with erosion and pollution control and CAMA. Fragile areas are shown on MAP 6.

In addition, other fragile areas in Town are Run Hill and the National Park Service property. Run Hill is one of the last, live sand dune formations of significant size on the Outer Banks. It is connected to the maritime forest and is part of the barrier island dune system. The United States Department of Interior, National Park Service controls a 427.77 acre parcel in the center of Town which is the site of the Wright Brothers National Memorial and houses a museum, visitor center, and support structures. For discussions of issues related to other fragile areas including archaeological and historical sites and wetlands as classified by Section 404 of the